

---

**Csanád Bálint. *Der Schatz von Nagyszentmiklós, Archäologische Studien zur frühmittelalterlichen Metallgefässkunst des Orients, Byzanz' und der Steppe***

**Bruno Overlaet**

---

**Electronic version**

URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/abstractairanica/40458>

DOI: 10.4000/abstractairanica.40458

ISSN: 1961-960X

**Publisher:**

CNRS (UMR 7528 Mondes iraniens et indiens), Éditions de l'IFRI

**Printed version**

Date of publication: 1 December 2013

ISSN: 0240-8910

**Electronic reference**

Bruno Overlaet, « Csanád Bálint. *Der Schatz von Nagyszentmiklós, Archäologische Studien zur frühmittelalterlichen Metallgefässkunst des Orients, Byzanz' und der Steppe* », *Abstracta Iranica* [Online], Volume 32-33 | 2013, document 140, Online since 01 July 2016, connection on 29 September 2020.

URL : <http://journals.openedition.org/abstractairanica/40458> ; DOI : <https://doi.org/10.4000/abstractairanica.40458>

---

This text was automatically generated on 29 September 2020.

Tous droits réservés

---

# Csanád Bálint. *Der Schatz von Nagyszentmiklós, Archäologische Studien zur frühmittelalterlichen Metallgefäßkunst des Orients, Byzanz' und der Steppe*

Bruno Overlaet

---

## REFERENCES

Csanád Bálint. *Der Schatz von Nagyszentmiklós, Archäologische Studien zur frühmittelalterlichen Metallgefäßkunst des Orients, Byzanz' und der Steppe*. Anhang Pál Sümegi, Budapest, 2010, 667 p. (Varia Archaeologica Hungarica XVIb)

- 1 A hoard of 23 gold vessels, presently kept in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna, was discovered in 1799 at Nagyszentmiklós/Sânnicolau Mare (in Romania). These vessels display a mixture of styles and images, some bearing inscriptions in the Greek alphabet, others in another script. Several scholars have placed this widely discussed treasure in the complicated early medieval ethnic context of the Carpathian basin. Central Asian and Perso-Sasanian iconographic elements and themes can be recognized on some of the vessels. A chapter is devoted to placing this treasure in the context of the Avar khanate (p. 153-260: "Eurasian steppe, T'ang, Sasanian and early Islamic metalware and iconography"). Instead of proposing a direct Sasanian connection, the author argues in favor of elements from Eurasian steppe cultures and the intermediary role of Byzantium.

---

## AUTHORS

**BRUNO OVERLAET**

Royal Museums of Art and History, Bruxelles